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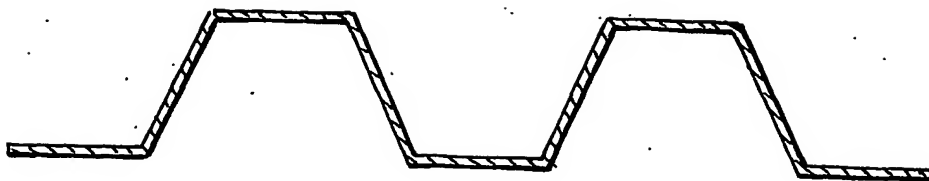


FIG. 1a.

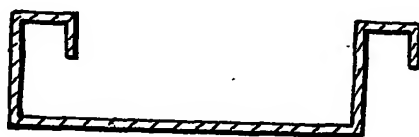


FIG. 1b.

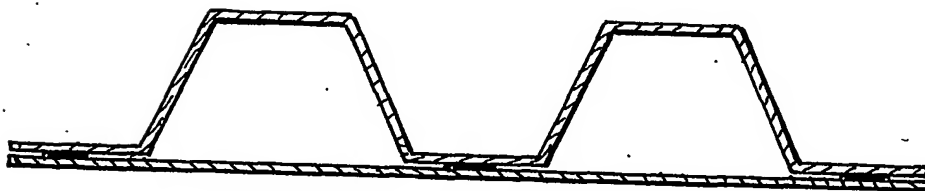


FIG. 1c.

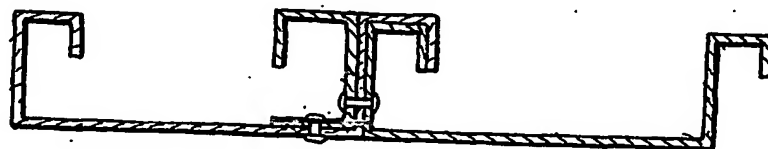


FIG. 1d.

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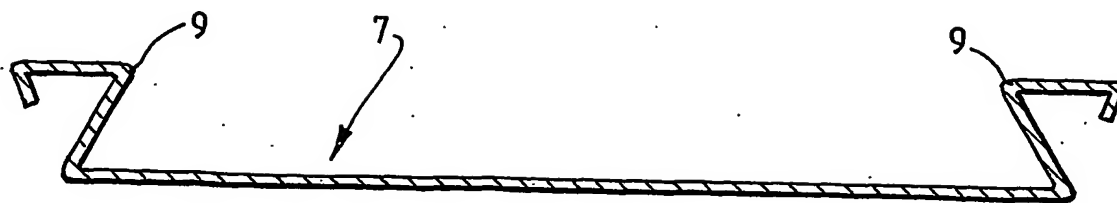


FIG. 2a

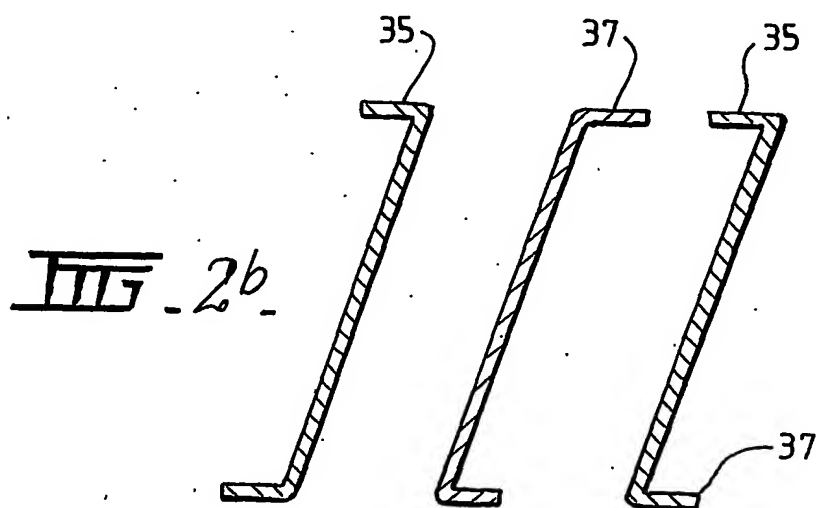


FIG. 2b



FIG. 2c

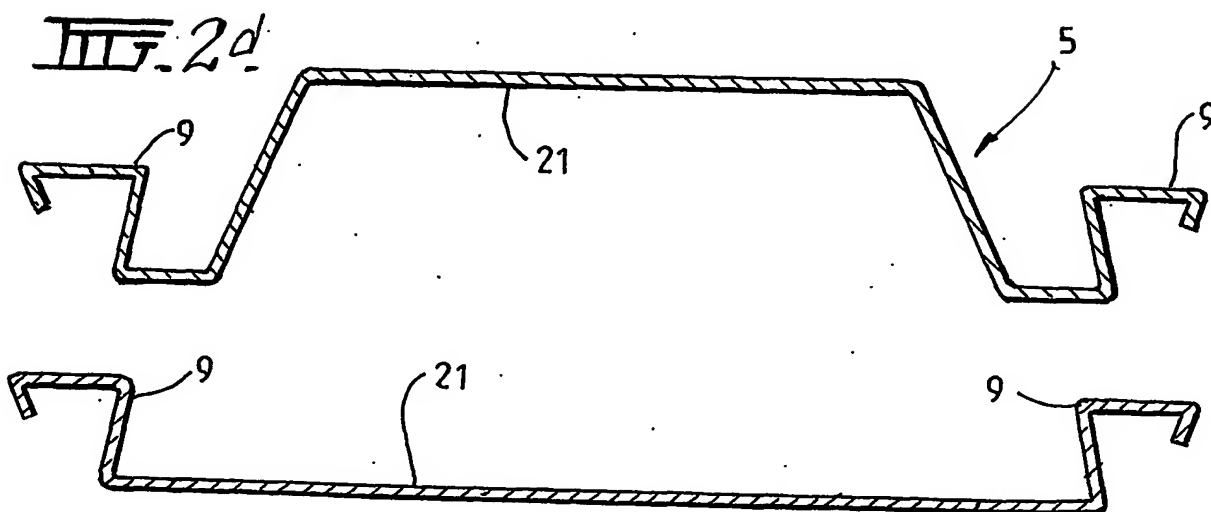
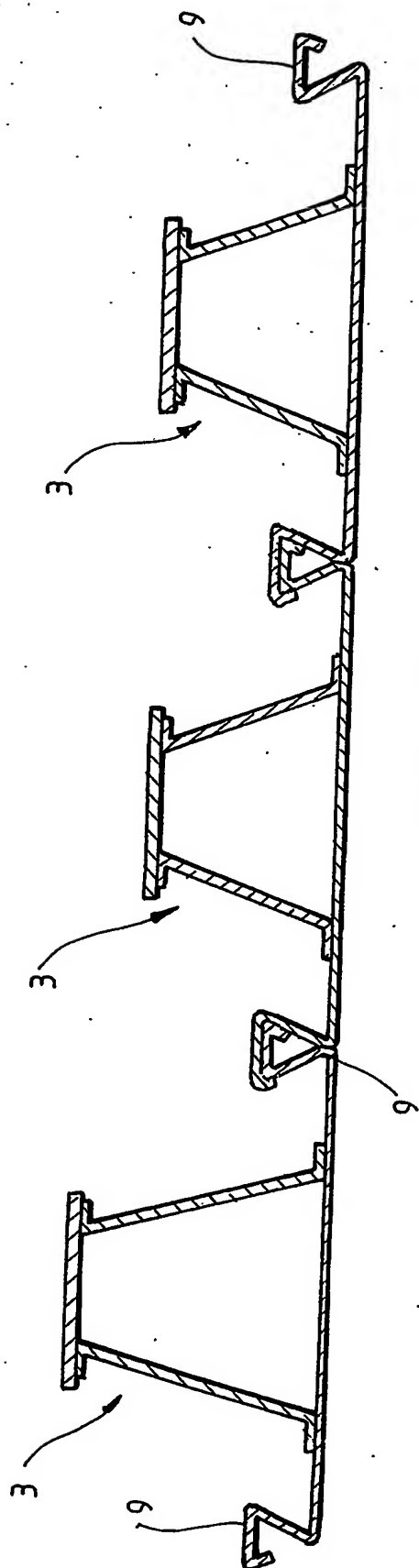
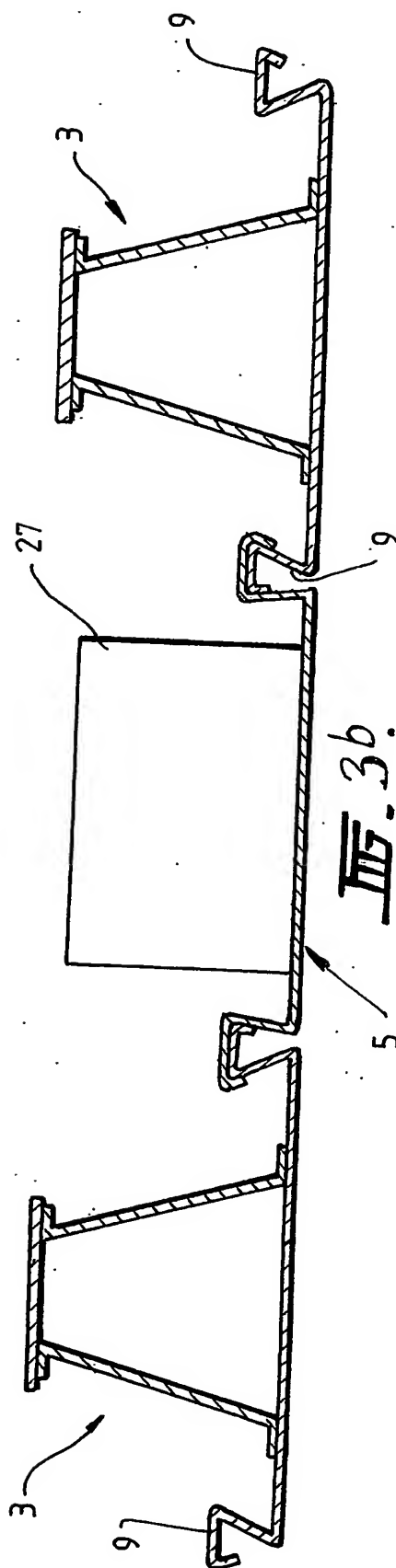


FIG. 2d

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III: 3a



III: 3b

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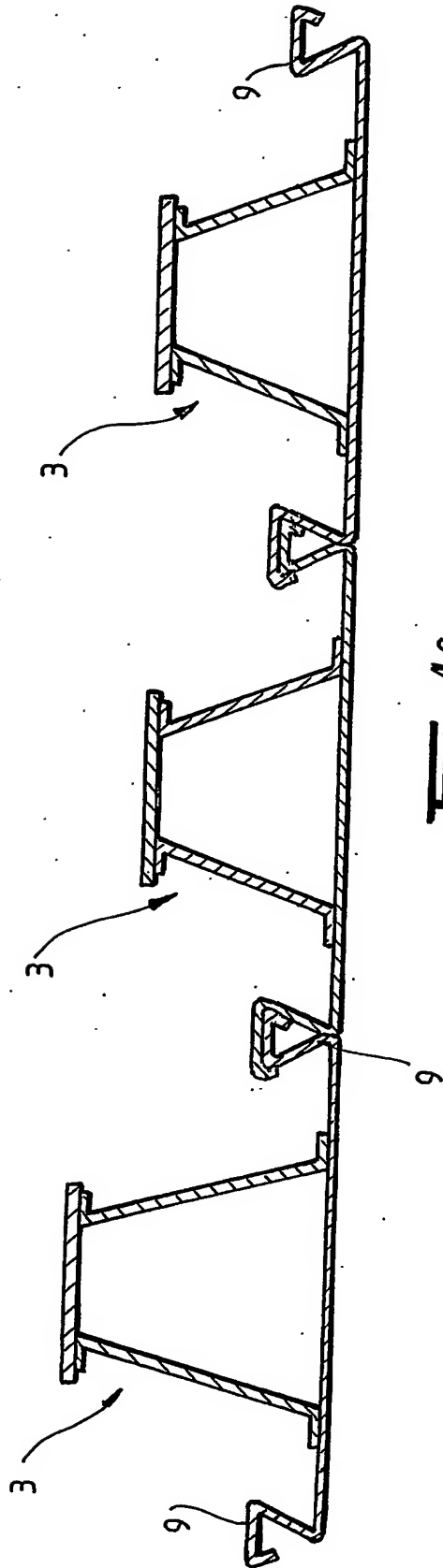


Fig. 4a

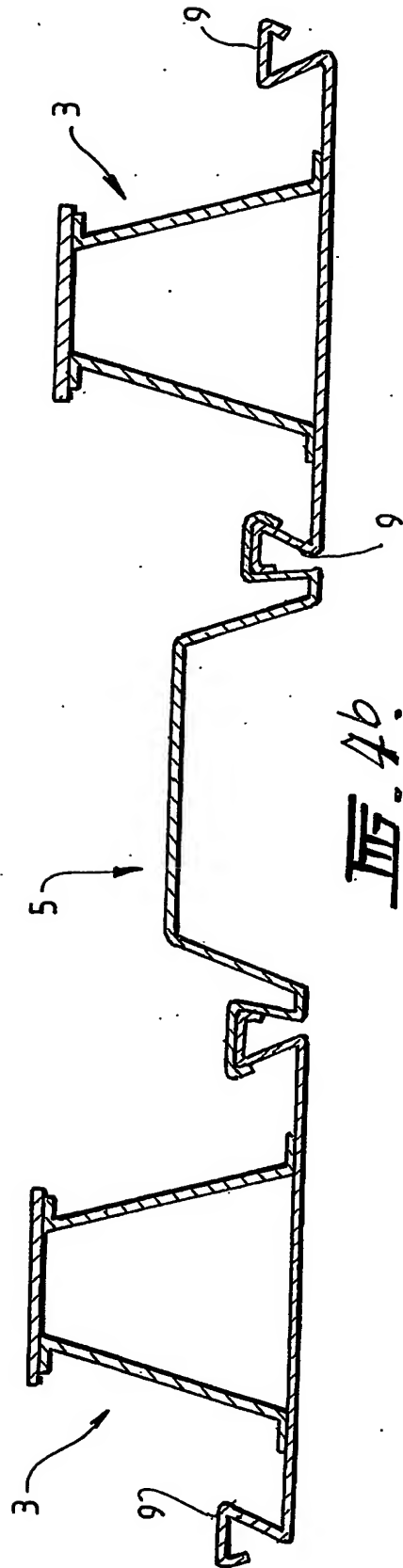
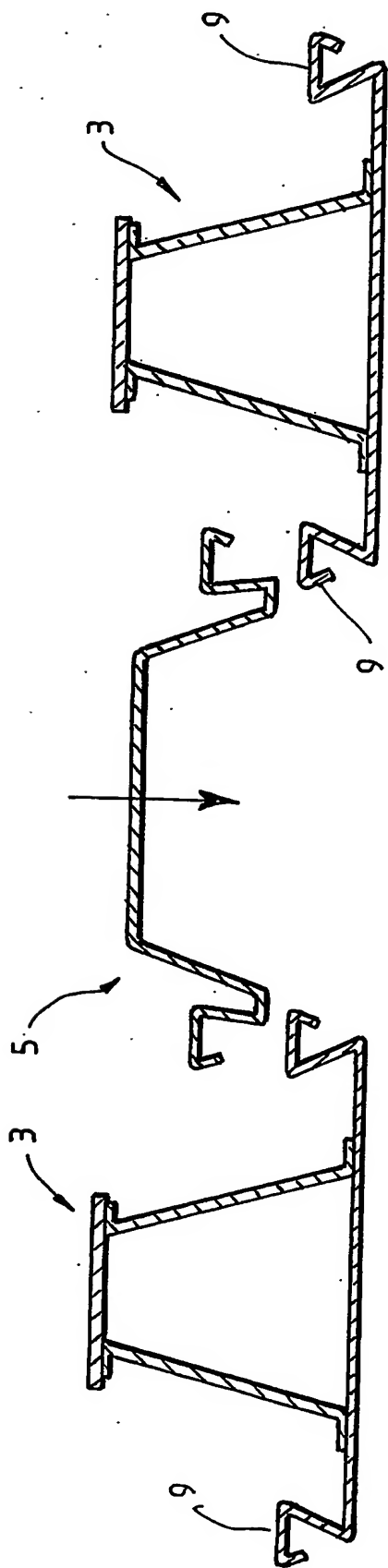
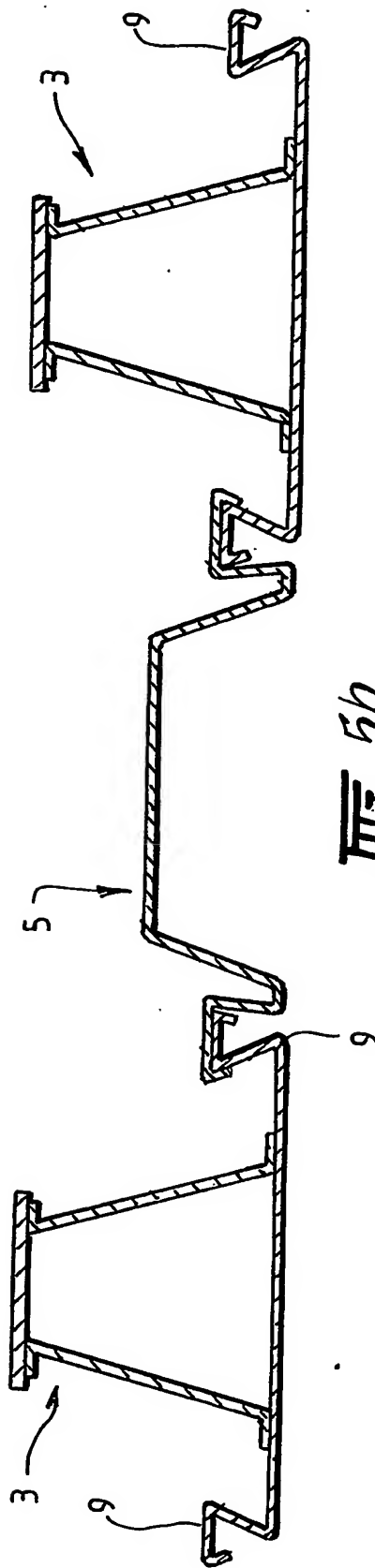


Fig. 4b

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III-5a



III-5b

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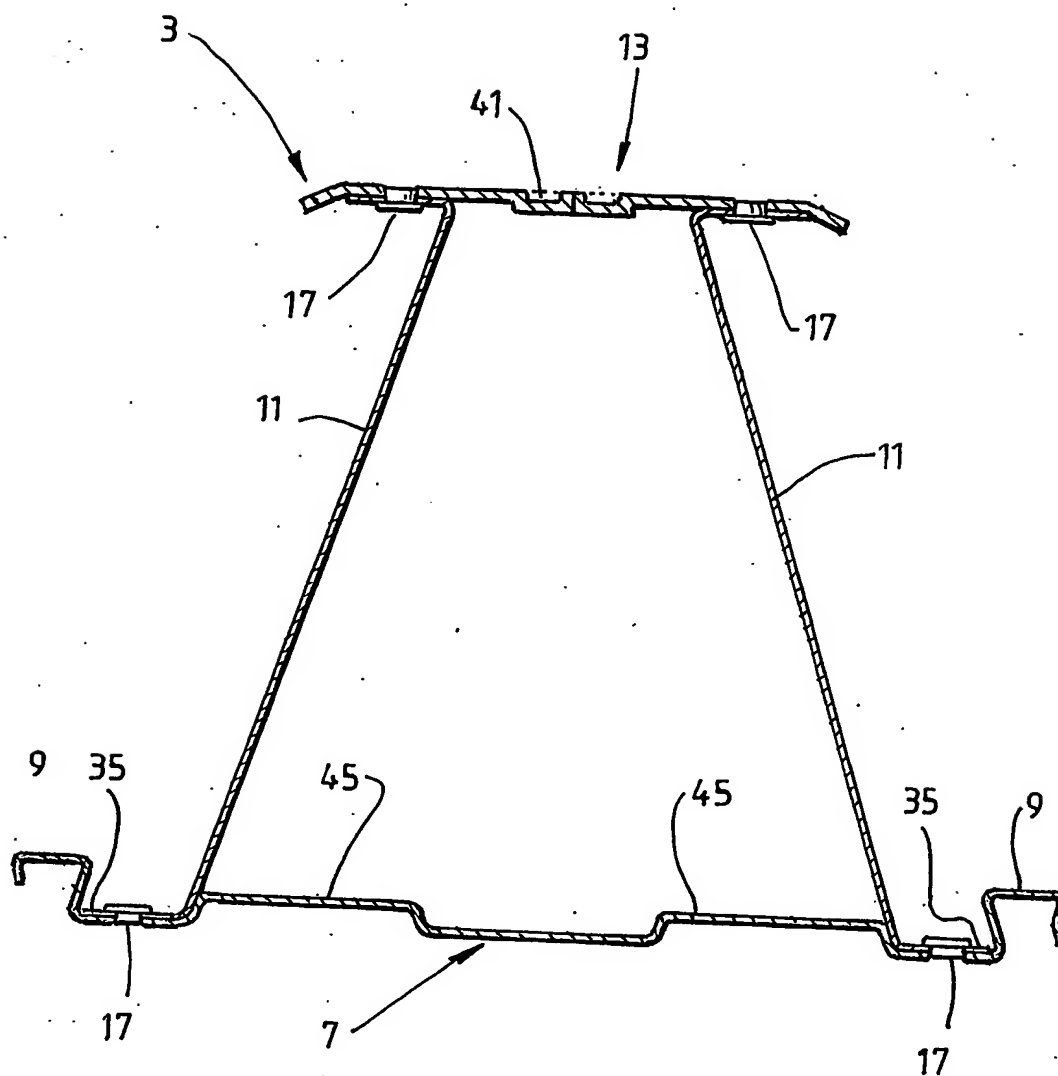


FIG. 6.

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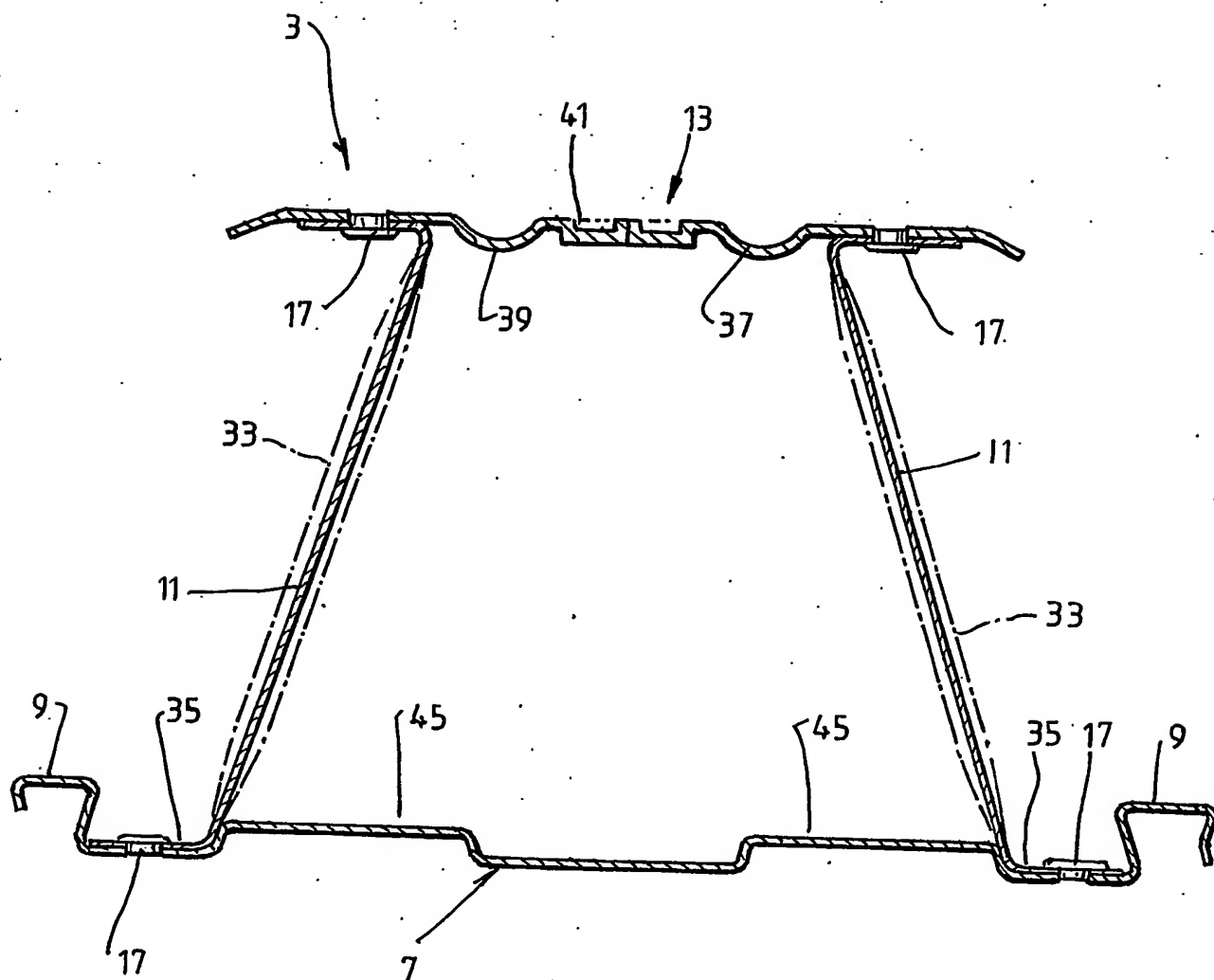


FIG. 7.

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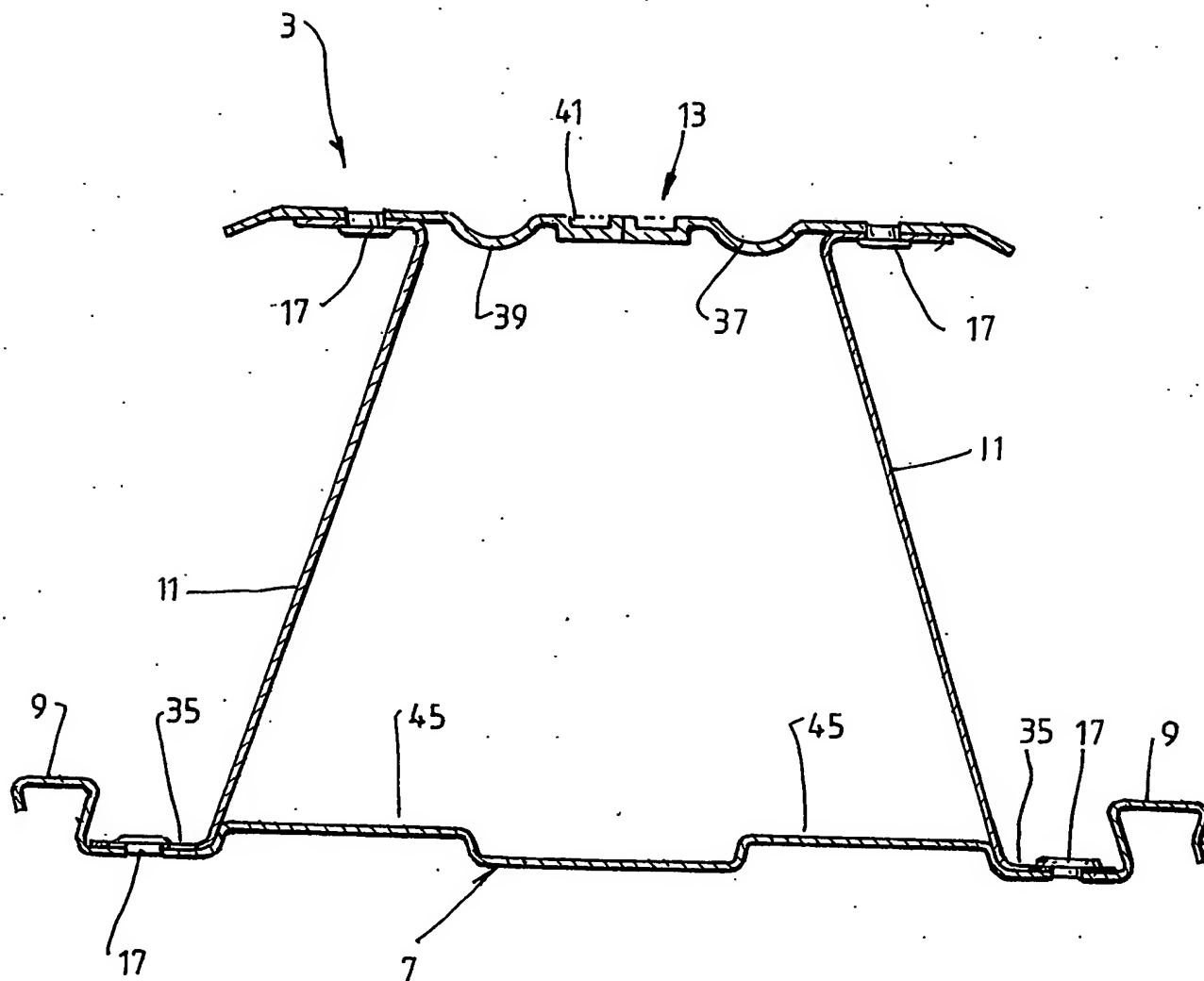


FIG. 8.



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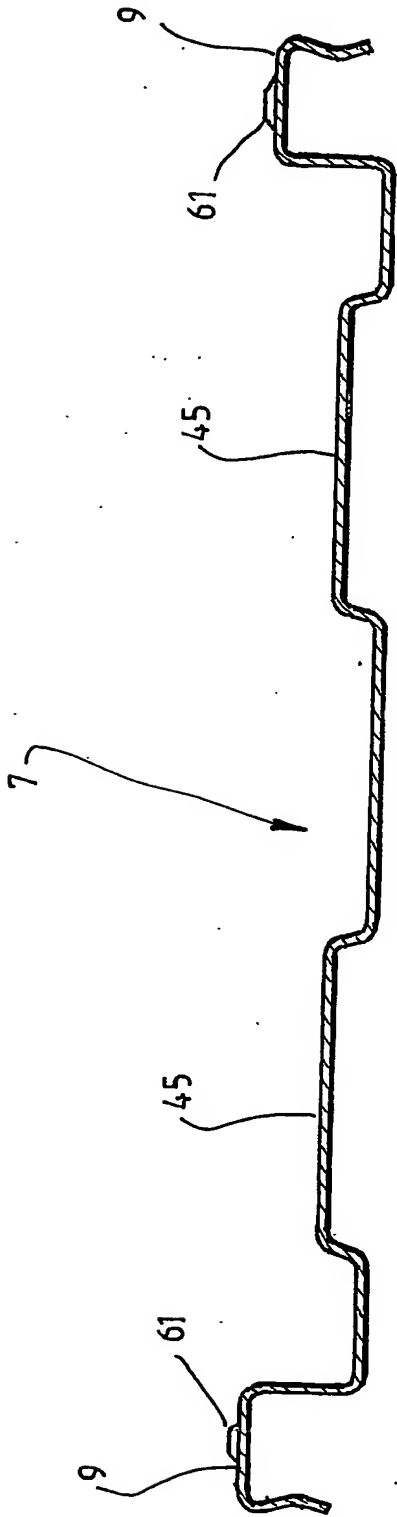
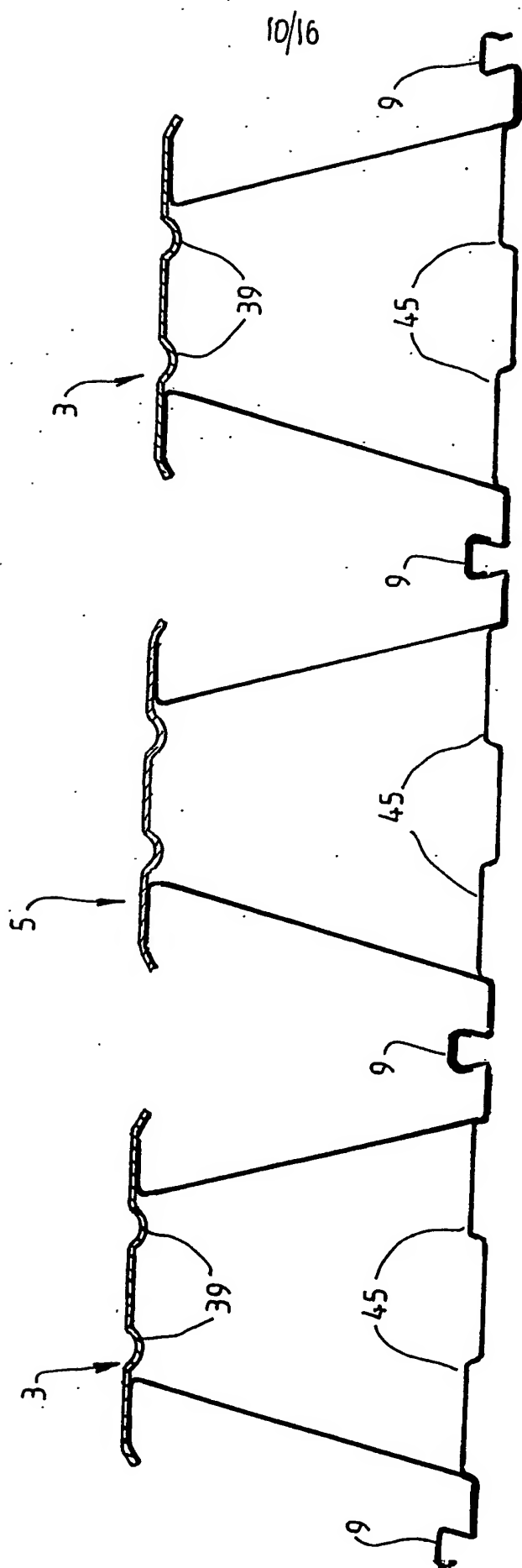


FIG. 9.



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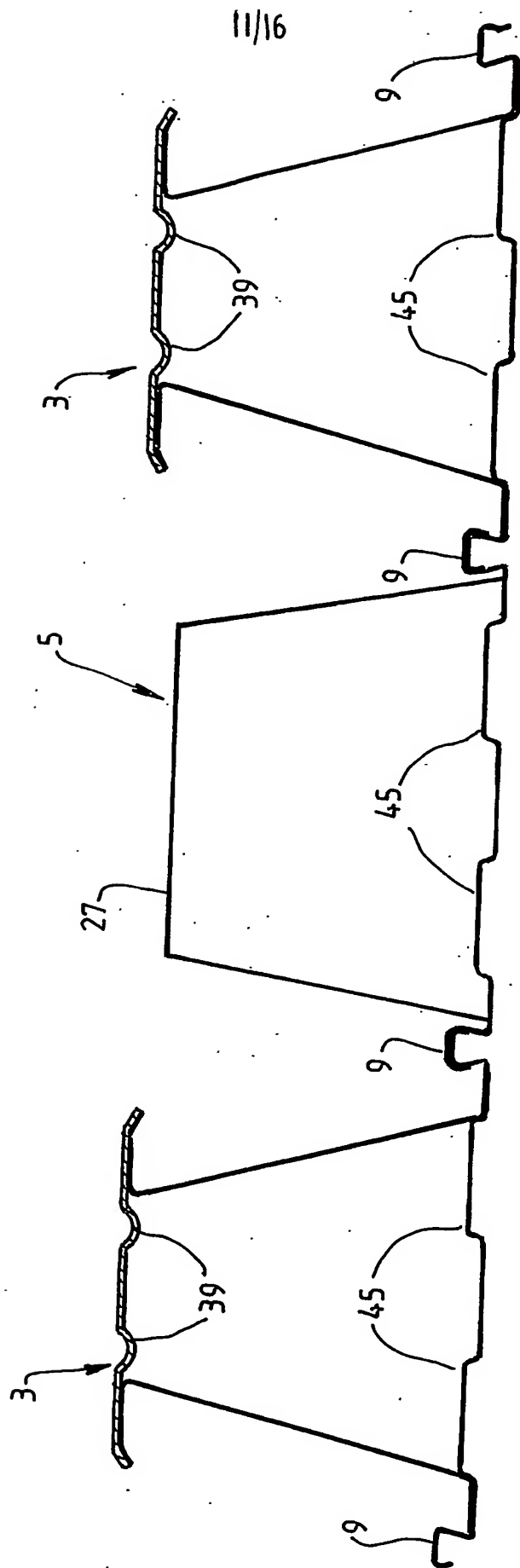


Fig. 11.

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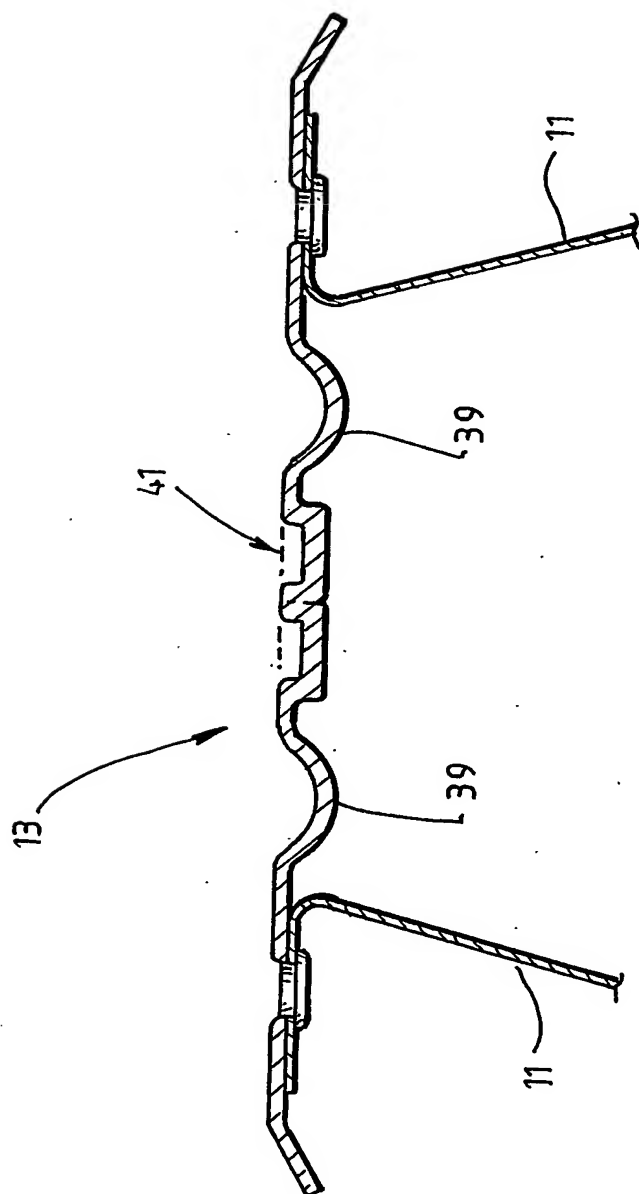


FIG. 12.

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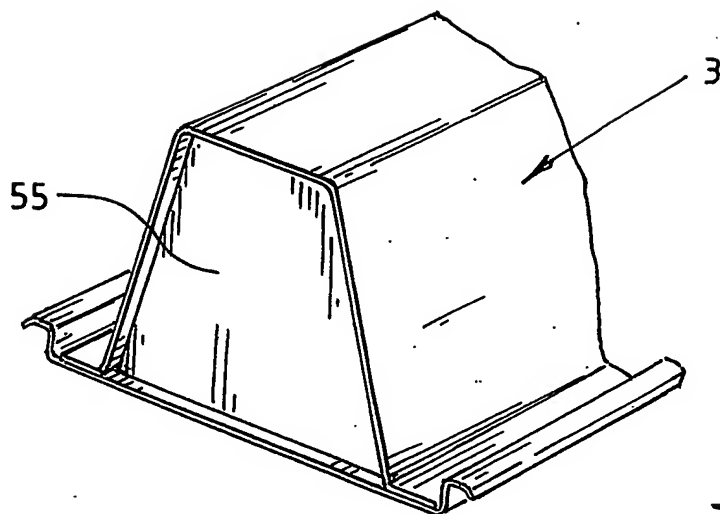


FIG. 13.

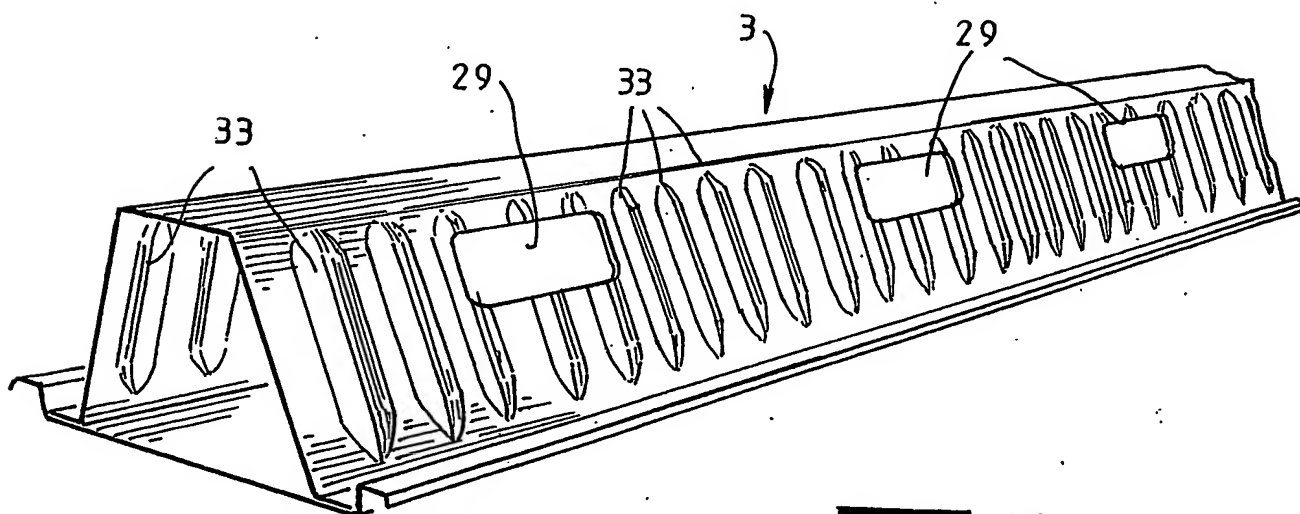
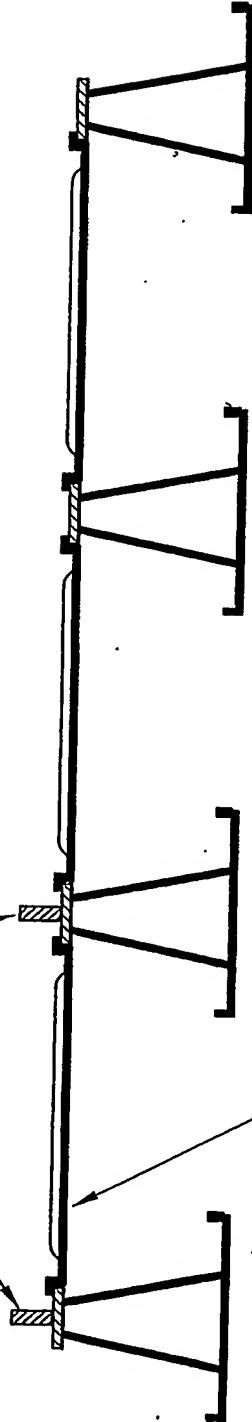


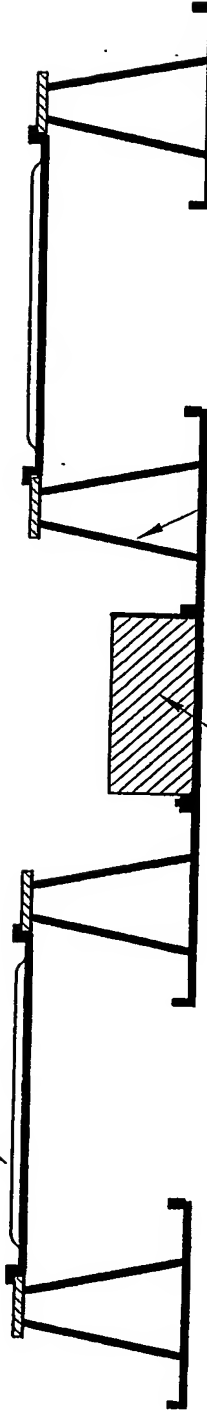
FIG. 14.

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CONVENTIONAL OR SPECIAL TYPES OF SHEAR CONNECTORS CAN BE ATTACHED TO THE TOP CHORD OF THE TRUSSES IF COMPOSITE ACTION BETWEEN THE SLAB AND THE TRUSSES IS REQUIRED. ALTERNATIVELY, THE TRUSS TOP CHORD COULD BE SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO ITSELF DEVELOP STRONG MECHANICAL INTERLOCK WITH CONCRETE



SHALLOW INFILL PANELS SPANNING BETWEEN TRUSS TOP CHORDS

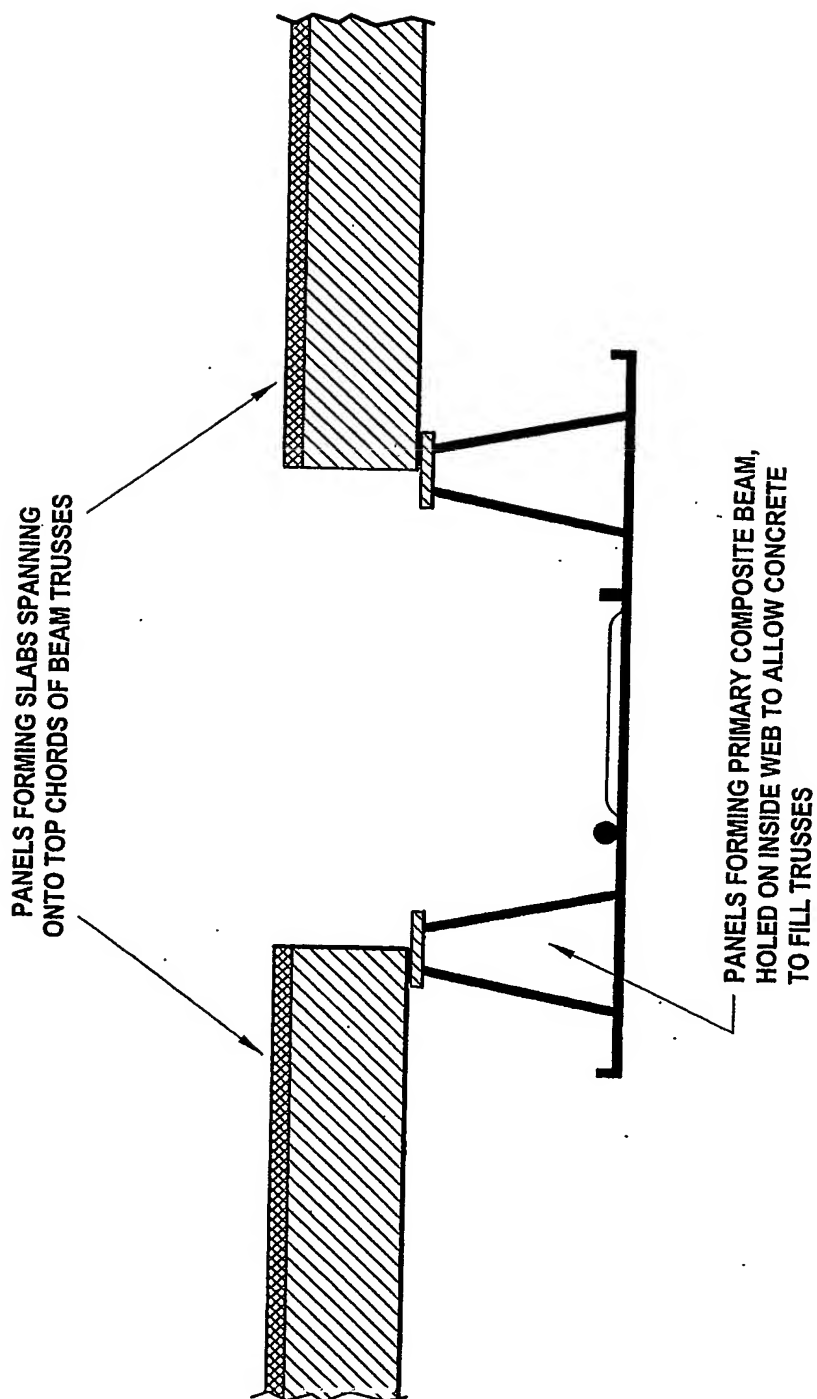


INFILL PANELS CAN ALSO BE ATTACHED TO TRUSS BASES AS REQUIRED, TO FORM DEEP COMPOSITE BEAMS

TRUSS COULD BE HOLED ON ONE SIDE ONLY TO ALLOW IT TO BE FILLED WITH CONCRETE

III-15.

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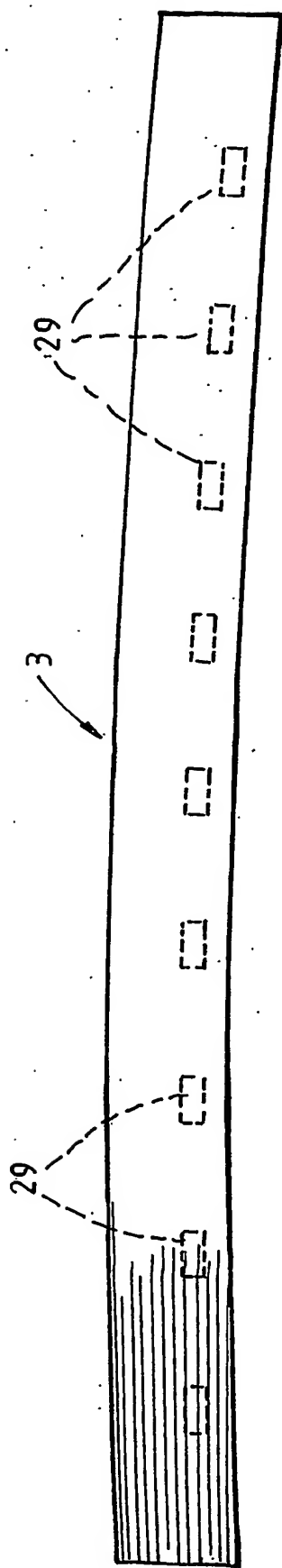


FIG. 17.